UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/701,675	07/09/2001	Olga Bandman	PF-0531 USN	8931

7590 10/15/2003

INCYTE COPORATION
LEGAL DEPARTMENT
3160 PORTER DRIVE
PALO ALTO, CA 94304

EXAMINER	
MERTZ, PREMA-MARIA	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1646	15

DATE MAILED: 10/15/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/701,675	BANDMAN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Prema M Mertz	1646	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *04 August 2003* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *24-43* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) *33,35-37 and 40-43* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *24-32, 34, 38-39* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) *12* .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-23 have been canceled previously. Claims 24-43 (Paper No. 11 (8/4/03) are pending in the instant application.

Election/Restriction

1. Applicant's election with traverse of Group II (claims 24-32, 34, 38-39 and 31) drawn to a nucleic acid encoding a protein of amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3, the polypeptide encoded thereby, a vector, a host cell and a process for producing the protein, in Paper No. 11 (8/4/03) is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that the lack of unity is improper since the examiner has not shown that examination of the method claims drawn to using the claimed would entail a serious burden.

Applicants request examination of the subject matter of the non-elected process claims 35-37 and 40-43 (see In re Ochiai (37 USPQ2d 1127 (Fed. Cir. 1995)), in which a new, unobvious material is used in a known process. Ochiai determined that a process was free of the prior art if it employed a product which was free of the prior art. However, only if the product claims of the examined Groups are found allowable, the subject matter of the claimed product will be rejoined with the process claims, if the process claims are of the same scope as the allowable product claims (insofar as the new claims do not precipitate new rejections). Therefore, claims drawn to a method of using the polypeptide and polynucleotide will be rejoined with these products are found allowable.

Furthermore, Applicants have traversed the restriction as improper since the examiner has not shown that examination of examination of the different proteins and polynucleotides claimed would entail a serious burden. This is not found persuasive because the searches for the different polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences in the different Groups would not overlap. The

invention listed in the different Groups do not relate to a single general inventive concept because they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons. With respect to the elected Group drawn to the polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide of amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:3, the polynucleotides encompassed by the different Groups, comprise inventions lacking a common structural property which distinguishes them as a Group from structurally related compounds of the prior art.

Having shown that these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their recognized divergent subject matter, the Examiner has *prima facie* shown a serious burden of search. Therefore, an initial requirement of restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

The Groups as delineated in the restriction requirement (Paper No. 10, 6/30/03) are patentably distinct one from the other such that each invention could, by itself, in principle, support its own separate patent (as shown by the arguments put forth in the written restriction requirement).

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Claims 33, 35-37, 40-43 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Specification

2. This application does not contain an abstract of the disclosure as required by 37 CFR 1.72(b). An abstract on a separate sheet is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112, first paragraph

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3a. Claims 24, 26, 29-31, 34, 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The written description in this case only sets forth a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:3 and equivalent degenerative codon sequences thereof and therefore the written description is not commensurate in scope with the claims drawn to "naturally occurring" protein variants of at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NO:3 as recited for example in claim 24(b).

Vas-Cath Inc. V. Mahurkar, 19 USPQ2d 1111, clearly states that "applicant must convey with reasonable clarity to those skilled in the art that, as of the filing date sought, he or she was in possession *of the invention*. The invention is, for purposes of the 'written description' inquiry, *whatever is now claimed.*" (See page 1117). The specification does not "clearly allow persons of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that [he or she] invented what is claimed." (*See Vas-Cath* at page 1116).

Applicant is reminded that *Vas-Cath* makes clear that the written description provision of 35 USC 112 is severable from its enablement provision (see page 115).

Reiger et al (Glossary of Genetics and Cytogenetics, Classical and Molecular, 4th Ed., Springer-Verlay, Berlin, 1976) clearly define alleles as one of two or more alternative forms of a gene occupying the same locus on a particular chromosome..... and differing from other alleles of that locus at one or more mutational sites (page 17). Thus, the structure of naturally occurring

allelic sequences are not defined. With the exception of SEQ ID NO:41, the skilled artisan cannot envision the detailed structure of the encompassed polynucleotides and therefore conception is not achieved until reduction to practice has occurred, regardless of the complexity or simplicity of the method of isolation. Adequate written description requires more than a mere statement that it is part of the invention and a reference to a potential method of isolating it. The nucleic acid itself is required. See *Fiers v. Revel*, 25 USPQ 2d 1601 at 1606 (CAFC 1993) and *Amgen Inc. V. Chugai Pharmaceutical Co. Lts.*, 18 USPQ2d 1016.

Furthermore, In *The Regents of the University of California v. Eli Lilly* (43 USPQ2d 1398-1412), the court held that a generic statement, which defines a genus of nucleic acids by only their functional activity does not provide an adequate written description of the genus. The court indicated that while Applicants are not required to disclose every species encompassed by a genus, the description of a genus is achieved by the recitation of a representative number of DNA molecules, usually defined by a nucleotide sequence, falling within the scope of the claimed genus. At section B(1), the court states that "An adequate written description of a DNA...'requires a precise definition, such as by structure, formula, chemical name, or physical properties', not a mere wish or plan for obtaining the claimed chemical invention".

Support for allelic variants is provided in the specification on page 15 of the instant specification. However, no disclosure, beyond the mere mention of variants is made in the specification. This is insufficient to support the generic claims as provided by the Interim Written Description Guidelines published in the June 15, 1998 Federal Register at Volume 63, Number 114, pages 32639-32645.

Therefore only an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleic acid sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO:8 and a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:3 and equivalent degenerative codon sequences thereof, but not the full breadth of the claims meets the written description provision of 35 USC 112, first paragraph.

3b. Claims 24, 26, 29-31, 34, 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for an isolated polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1 and the polypeptide encoded thereby, does not reasonably provide enablement for an isolated a naturally occurring polynucleotide at least 90 % identical to SEQ ID NO:8 or an isolated a naturally occurring polypeptide at least 90 % identical to SEQ ID NO:3. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

Claim 24, for example, is overly broad in the recitation of "at least 90% identical to an amino acid sequence" since no guidance is provided as to which of the myriad of polypeptide species encompassed by the claim will retain the desired characteristics. Applicants disclose that variants of the polynucleotide can be generated by conservative or nonconservative changes, allelic, splice species or polymorphic variants, arising by natural deletions additions or substitutions, without disclosing any actual or prophetic examples on expected performance parameters of any of the possible muteins of SEQ ID NO:3 (page 15, lines 19-31; page 16, lines 1-10). There is no guidance provided in the specification as to how one of ordinary skill in the art would generate a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide other than that exemplified in the specification. See *In re Wands*, 858 F.2d at 737, 8 USPQ2d at 1404. The test of enablement

is not whether any experimentation is necessary, but whether, if experimentation is necessary, it is undue. The factors to be considered when determining whether there is sufficient evidence to support a determination that a disclosure does not satisfy the enablement requirement and whether any necessary experimentation is "undue" include, but are not limited to: (1) the breadth of the claims; (2) the nature of the invention; (3) the state of the prior art; (4) the level of one of ordinary skill; (5) the level of predictability in the art; (6) the amount of direction provided by the inventor; (7) the existence of working examples; and (8) the quantity of experimentation needed to make or use the invention based on the content of the disclosure. Given the breadth of the claims in light of the predictability of the art as determined by the number of working examples, the level of skill of the artisan, and the guidance provided in the instant specification and the prior art of record, it would require undue experimentation for one of ordinary skill in the art to make and use the claimed invention.

Claim rejections-35 USC § 112, second paragraph

4. Claims 24-32, 34, 38-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 24, 34 are indefinite in the recitation of the term "naturally occurring". It is unclear whether this term imposes a required limitation on the claim, such that it only encompasses, for example, nucleic acid molecules amplified from cDNA or all nucleic acid molecules that encode the polypeptide. Therefore, the metes and bounds of the claim are unclear.

Claim 21 is rejected for reciting "biologically active fragment". It is unclear what the metes and bounds of this limitation are because a single amino acid encompasses a "biologically active fragment" and meets the limitations of this claim. Recitation of the biological activity of fragment in the claim would obviate this rejection.

Claim 24 is rejected as vague and indefinite for reciting "immunogenic fragment". It is unclear what the metes and bounds of this term are. It is suggested that the claim be amended to incorporate the size of the specific immunogenic fragments supported by the specification.

Claims 24-32, 34, 38-39 are rejected as vague and indefinite for reciting non-elected subject matter. It is suggested that the claims be amended to recite the specific polypeptide and polynucleotide claimed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 24, 26, 29, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kojima et al (1993).

The reference discloses a cDNA encoding drebrin from chick brain (see abstract; page 104, column 2; page 105, Figure 3). A copy of the comparison of SEQ ID NO:3 of the polypeptide of the instant invention and the polypeptide disclosed in the reference is enclosed at the end of this action (SEQUENCE COMPARISON A). A biologically active fragment of the polypeptide of the reference, would potentially be any amino acid. The reference also discloses

that the cDNA encoding the protein was cloned into pGEM11Z, which contains a promoter operably linked to the cDNA insert encoding the protein (page 103, column 2). Therefore, the cDNA and polypeptide disclosed in the reference meets the limitations of claims 24, 26, 29-33, and 38.

Claim rejections-35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 30-31, 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kojima et al (1993).

The disclosure of Kojima et al. has been set forth above in paragraph 5. However, Kojima never produced the protein recombinantly by using the polynucleotide to transform host cells. It would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the instant invention was made to place the polynucleotide encoding the drebrin protein, in an expression vector and host cell which expresses the protein encoded thereby, and recovering the recombinant protein produced to study the biochemical properties of the protein. To have incorporated the recombinant polynucleotide encoding the protein identified as drebrin by Kojima et al, into an expression vector and host cell to facilitate the production and characterization of the protein encoded thereby by employing those methods that were old and well known in the art of molecular biology at the time that the instant invention was made would have been *prima facie* obvious to an artisan in light of the Kojima publication. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time that the invention was

made, to merely admix a carrier with a protein i.e. the protein, and obtaining such does not render the resulting composition patentable if it would have been obvious to formulate the protein with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier relative to its art intended use (In re Rosicky 125 USPQ 341).

Conclusion

No claim is allowable.

Advisory Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Prema Mertz whose telephone number is (703) 308-4229. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 7:00AM to 3:30PM (Eastern time).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Yvonne Eyler, can be reached on (703) 308-6564.

Official papers filed by fax should be directed to (703) 305-3014 or (703 308-4242. Faxed draft or informal communications with the examiner should be directed to (703) 746-5300.

Communications via Internet e-mail regarding this application, other than those under 35 U.S.C. 132 or which otherwise require a signature, may be used by the applicant and should be addressed to [yvonne.eyler@uspto.gov].

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark Office on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0196.

Prema Mertz

Prema Mertz Ph.D.
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1646
October 4, 2003